Elytra, Tokyo, **34** (1): 207–221, May 20, 2006

A New Obriine Genus *Uenobrium* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) and its Components

Tatsuya Niisato

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Yarai-chô 126, Shinjuku, Tokyo, 162–0805 Japan

Abstract A new obriine genus *Uenobrium* nov. is established for the Indochinese species, *Obrium laosicum*. Though agreeing in basic structure with *Obrium* Curtis, the new genus has such synapomorphies as the elongate pronotum with prominent tubercles on the disc and at the sides, and provided with dense recumbent pubescence on the surface, the less developed palpi of the mouthparts, and the simple female abdominal ventrites. Three component species of *Uenobrium* nov. are known from relatively wide areas from the southern Ryukyus and Taiwan to Southwest China and Indochina.

Introduction

Three peculiar obriine species are allopatrically known from rather a wide area in East Asia, *viz.*, *Obrium laosicum* Gressitt et Rondon from eastern Indochina and Southwest China, *O. piceorubrum* Hayashi from Taiwan, and *O. takeshitai* Niisato et Ohmoto from the southern Ryukyus. As was suggested by Niisato and Ohmoto (1994), they should be placed in an independent lineage which is strictly separated from the genus *Obrium* Curtis for the reason of such peculiar characters as the dense recumbent pubescence on the dorsum of fore body, the elongate pronotum with prominent tubercles on the disc and at the sides, and the simple ventrites of female abdomen.

In the present paper, I am going to erect a new genus, *Uenobrium* nov. for the above species, and to discuss its systematic position according to my previous opinion. Additionally, I will redescribe three members of *Uenobrium* nov. in view of their new status.

Genus ***Uenobrium*** nov.

Type species: *Obrium laosicum* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970.

Relatively large-sized obriine of robust body, basically similar to *Obrium* and forming its sister group, but clearly distinguished by the conformation of pronotum and female abdomen. Colour brownish, shiny in general, without any maculation. Hair and pubescence long and dense in general, partially provided with dense waved recumbent pubescence on surfaces of fore body.

Head rather voluminous including well developed eyes, hardly convex, distinctly wider than pronotum and slightly so than elytral humeri; frons strongly transverse, nearly 2.5–3.0 times as long as wide, distinctly concave towards deep median groove, arcuately emarginate to margin, with distinct fronto-clypeal suture; clypeus elongate trapezoidal; mandible short and broad, slightly hooked at apices; maxilla with lacinia less developed, and forming short arcuate lobe, galea slightly dilated apicad, terminal segment of palpus simply elongate, slightly constricted at apex, a little shorter than the preceding three segments combined; labium with paraglossa and palpi less developed as in maxilla; labrum transverse; eyes expanded, very large, coarsely faceted, moderately approximate above; genae very shallow; vertex and occiput flattened or slightly raised, weakly raised near antennal cavities, clothed with waved recumbent pubescence. Antennae filiform, moderately long, longer than body in both sexes, densely clothed with long hairs on basal four or five segments, with scape weakly clavate, a little longer than segment 3, segments 3 and 4 thickened at apices.

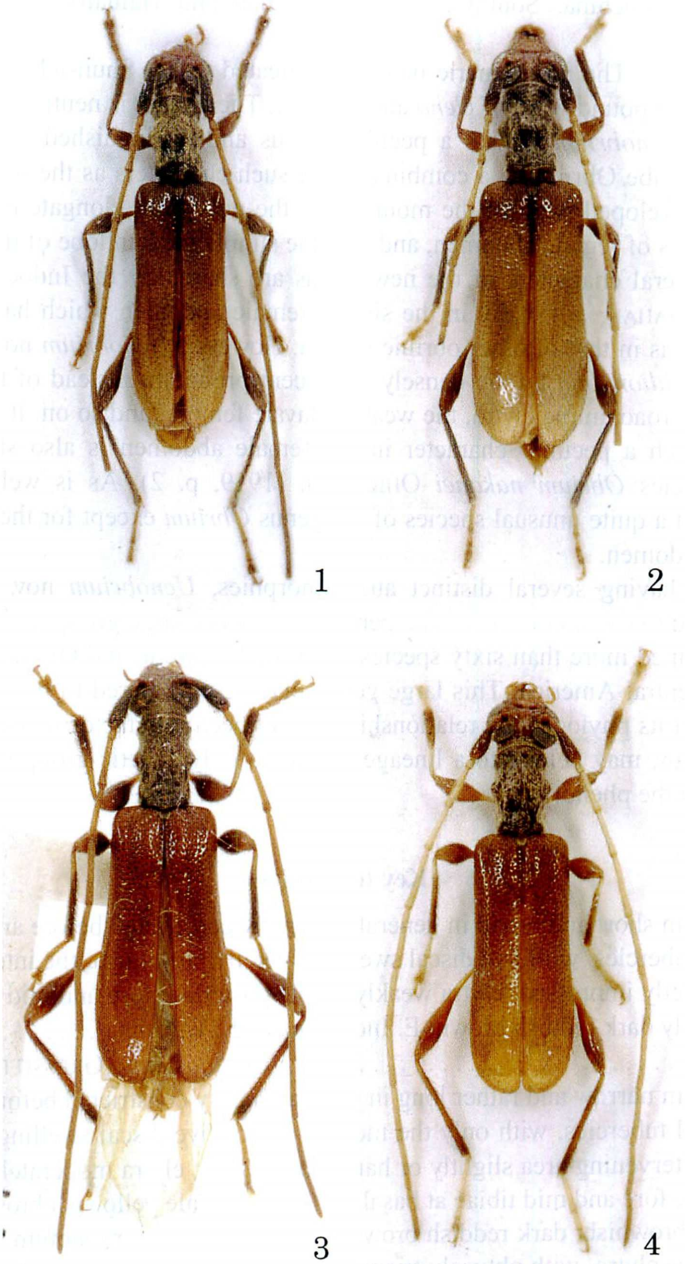
Pronotum elongate and narrow, subparallel-sided or a little dilated to apex, with lateral tubercles large and usually distinct, with base nearly a half the width of elytra; disc strongly uneven, entirely clothed with waved recumbent pubescence, and provided with five swellings, of which two pairs of oblique ones are at apical third and basal fourth, and a median one near middle. Scutellum elongated lingulate.

Elytra broad and moderate in length, ample posteriad, narrowly dehiscent at apices, with quadrate humeri and arcuate basal margins; disc slightly impressed near suture behind scutellum and middle, densely provided with conspicuous punctures which become smaller and sparser in apical fourth. Hind wings with vein Pcu branching in apical third, veins $1A_3+2A$ and 3A present though not reaching the margin, connected with one another at middle.

Prosternum not reduced, moderately long, completely closed behind coxal cavities by broad pleural processes, with intercoxal process very narrow just before subquadrate apex. Mesosternum with intercoxal process rather narrow, coxal cavities widely opened to mesepimera. Metepisternum with wide and deep longitudinal groove which almost reaches base. Male abdomen elongate, gently arcuate at sides, with basal ventrite nearly equal in length to the following three ones, anal ventrite transverse semicircular. Female abdomen broad, with basal ventrite broad and long, nearly equal in length to the following four ones, ventrites 2–4 strongly reduced and arcuately narrowed apicad, without any fringes of hairs as in those of other groups of Obriini, anal ventrite somewhat obtusely produced.

Legs stout and rather long, with femoral clubs relatively weak.

Male genital organ large, about 2/5 the length of abdomen, and rather well sclerotized. Tergite 8 semicircular, truncate or slightly emarginate at apical margin. Sternite 8 transverse, with strongly emarginate apical margin. Median lobe spindle-shaped, well convex, with short and narrow median struts, without any specialized structure in apical lobe; dorsal plate simply pointed apicad and almost reaching the extremity of ventral plate; ventral plate narrowly notched just behind apex, bluntly thickened at the extremity; endophallus densely provided with minute dents. Tegmen uni-lobed, with long



Figs. 1–4. *Uenobrium* species. —— 1, *U. laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov., ♂, from Phu Pan (Mts.) of NE. Laos; 2, ditto, ♀; 3, *U. piceorubrum* (HAYASHI, 1971), comb. nov., ♂, from Taiwan; *U. takeshitai* (NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994), comb. nov., ♂ from the S. Ryukyus.

to medium-sized terminal setae.

Range. Indochina, Southwest China (Yunnan and Hainan), Taiwan and the Ryukyus.

Etymology. The new generic name is dedicated to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO. *Uenobrium* is the compound word of *Ueno* and *Obrium*. The gender is neutral.

Notes. *Uenobrium* nov. is a peculiar genus and distinguished from the other genera of the tribe Obriini by a combination of such characters as the well developed eyes, the undeveloped palpi of the mouthparts, the pubescent elongate pronotum, the simple ventrites of female abdomen, and also the simple median lobe of the male genital organ. Several characters of the new genus are shared by the Indochinese genus *Ibidionidum* GAHAN, especially in the simple female abdomen which has no specialized structure as in that of other obriine genera. However, *Uenobrium* nov. is also different from *Ibidionidum* by the densely pubescent pronotum instead of thinly pubescent one, the broad ample elytra, the weakly clavate femora, and so on. It is very interesting that such a peculiar character in the female abdomen is also shared by the Japanese species *Obrium nakanei* OHBAYASHI (1959, p. 2). As is well known, *O. nakanei* is not a quite unusual species of the genus *Obrium* except for the character of the female abdomen.

Though having several distinct autapomorphies, *Uenobrium* nov. is doubtless closely related to *Obrium* CURTIS. The genus *Obrium* is a large group in the tribe Obriini and contained more than sixty species from the Palearctic and Oriental Regions to North and Central America. This large genus may be considered to be a polyphyletic group, though its phylogenetic relationship has not been satisfactorily analyzed so far. *Uenobrium* nov. may belong to a lineage of such a polyphyletic group though highly specialized in the phenotype.

Key to Species

1(2) Pronotum short and broad in general, distinctly constricted before and behind lateral tubercles, with five discal swellings wholly prominent, the intervening area distinctly impressed; elytra weakly ample posteriad; fore and mid tibiae almost entirely dark reddish brown; E. Indochina and SW. China .... *U. laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON).

2(1) Pronotum narrow and rather long in general, hardly constricted before and behind lateral tubercles, with only the median one of five discal swellings prominent, the intervening area slightly or hardly impressed; elytra moderately ample posteriad; fore and mid tibiae at basal parts always pale yellowish brown.

3(4) Colour brownish, dark reddish brown to brown in elytra; pronotum 0.32 times as long as elytra, with obtusely triangular lateral tubercles; antennal scape entirely clothed with blackish brown hairs; Taiwan .... *U. piceorubrum* (HAYASHI).

4(3) Colour yellowish, yellowish brown to light yellowish brown in elytra; pronotum 0.30 times as long as elytra, with rounded lateral tubercles; antennal scape

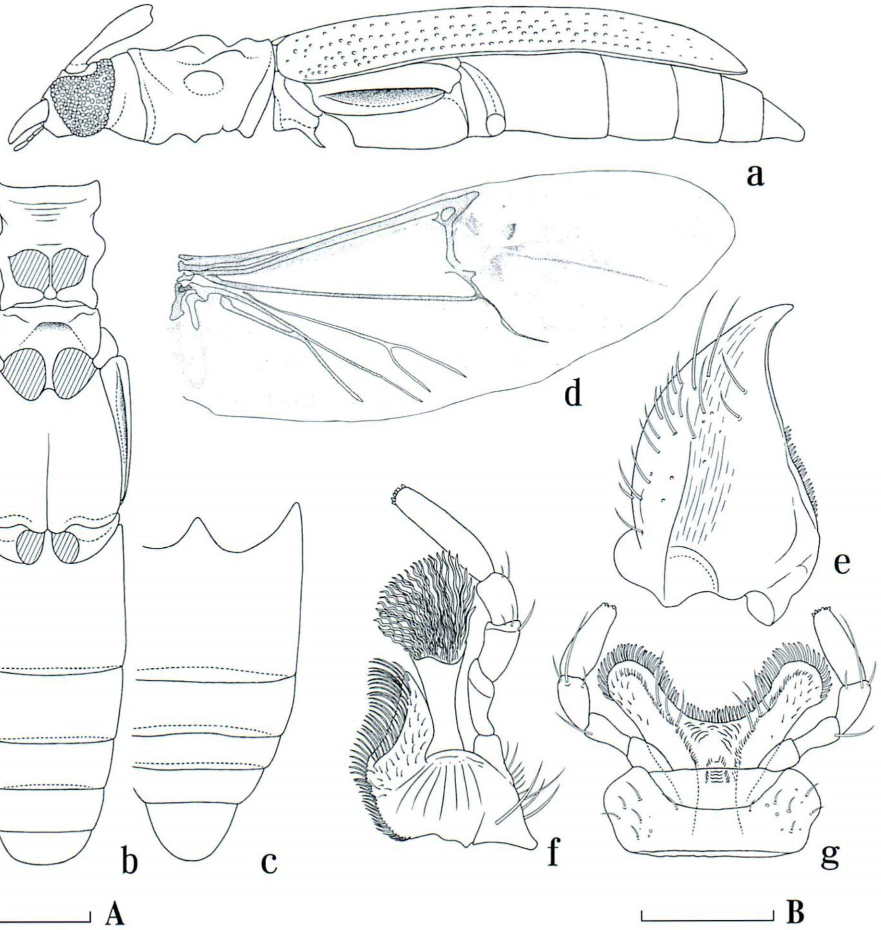


Fig. 5. *Uenobrium laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov., male except for Fig. c. —— a, Body in lateral view; b, thoraces and abdomen in ventral view; c, female abdomen in ventral view; d, right hind wing; e, left mandible in dorsal view; f, left maxilla in ventral view; g, labium in ventral view. Scale A: 1.0 mm for a–d; B: 0.5 mm for e–g.

clothed with brownish hairs near apex; S. Ryukyus .... *U. takeshitai* (NIISATO et OHMOTO).

Uenobrium laosicum (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6 a & 7)

Obrium laosicum GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 107, fig. 20 d; type locality: Phou Khao Khoay, 1,040 m, Vientiane Prov., Laos.

Body length 7.2–8.0 mm in ♂ and 6.7 mm in ♀ (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices).

Not much specialized species with short broad pronotum like *Obrium*. Colour reddish brown to dark reddish brown, shiny; head dark reddish brown, yellowish in palpi, black at apices and margins of mandibles; antennae blackish brown in scape, pale yellowish brown in the rests though slightly darker towards apical segments; pronotum blackish brown, usually reddish on discal tubercles; scutellum dark reddish brown, infuscate near apex; elytra yellowish brown, darker near base and infuscate at suture just behind scutellum; ventral surface reddish brown, though darker in prosternum; legs dark reddish brown, brighter in peduncles of femora, darker in tibiae (sometimes slightly paler at bases of fore and mid pairs), and tarsi pale yellow.

Male. Head 1.5–1.6 times or 1.3 times as wide as the apical or the maximum width of pronotum, sparsely provided with coarse punctures, clothed with recumbent silvery golden hairs on the posterior half, sparsely with some hairs on the rests; frons nearly third as wide as long, provided with a few punctures, thinly haired, with apical margin arcuately emarginate though slightly produced at middle, median groove reaching just before vertex; clypeus 2/5 length of the basal width which is twice of the api-

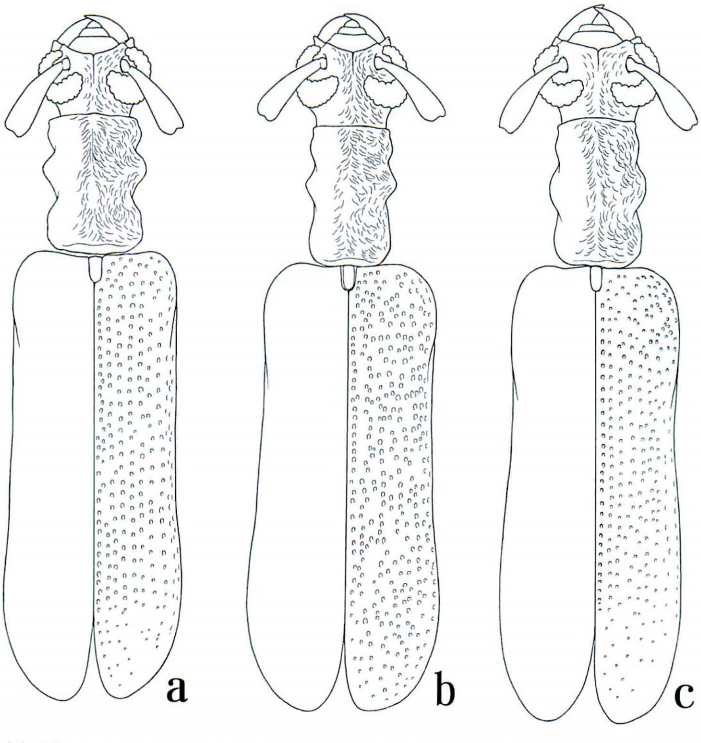


Fig. 6. Dorsal habitus of *Uenobrium* species. —— a, *U. laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov.; b, *U. piceorubrum* (HAYASHI, 1971), comb. nov.; c, *U. takeshitai* (NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994), comb. nov.

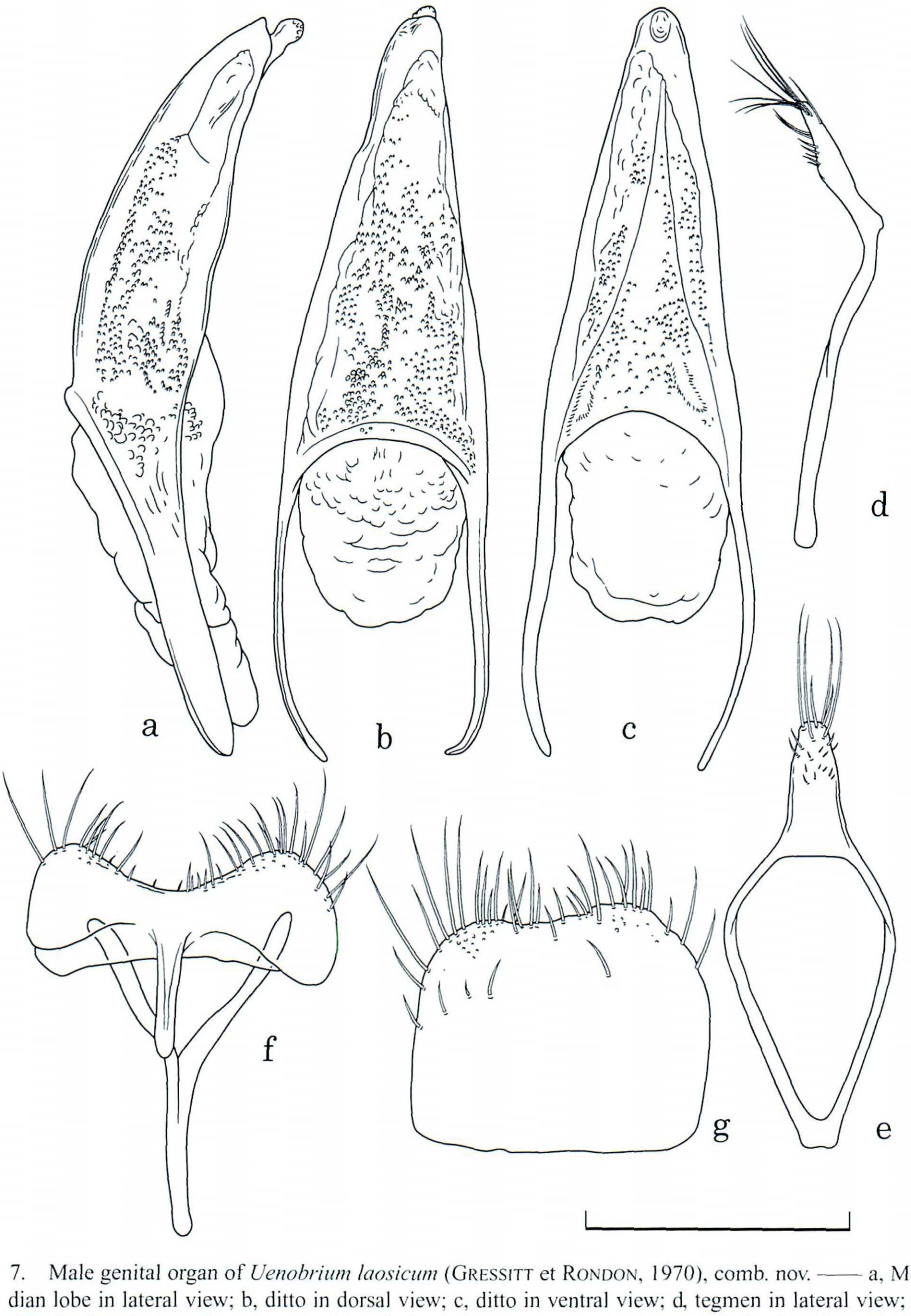


Fig. 7. Male genital organ of *Uenobrium laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov. —— a, Median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto in dorsal view; c, ditto in ventral view; d, tegmen in lateral view; e, ditto in dorsal view; f, sternite 8 with spiculum gastrale in ventral view; g, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

cal, punctured and haired as on frons; genae less than a fifth as deep as lower eye lobes; eyes separated from each other by 1/5 above or 1/4 below of the maximum width of head; occiput weakly raised, usually forming a weak costa on the anterior half. Antennae fairly long, 1.5–1.6 times as long as body, reaching elytral apices at middle of segment 8, densely clothed with rather long pale yellow hairs on basal five segments; scape 1.13 times as long as segment 3, sparsely provided with small punctures, segment 3 a little shorter than segment 4, segment 5 usually the longest though nearly equal in length to segments 6 and 7 combined, terminal segment gently arcuate.

Pronotum rather broad, slightly dilated to apex, 1.5 times or 1.3 times as long as the apical width or the maximum width across lateral tubercles, with base nearly a half the width of elytral humeri, with triangular lateral tubercles near middle; disc strongly uneven, with five tubercles distinct, provided with a few large coarse punctures, clothed with waved recumbent silvery golden hairs, and with a few flying pale hairs. Scutellum pubescent near apex, which is narrowly truncate.

Elytra long and relatively narrow, 2.6 times as long as the humeral width, 3.4 times as long as pronotum, weakly ample in apical 2/5, moderately rounded at each apex; disc closely provided with large punctures, which more or less form irregular rows, and become smaller and sparser from apical 3/10 to apex, bearing rather long pale yellow hair from each puncture.

Prosternum strongly furrowed near middle, rather sparsely clothed with long pale yellow hairs. Meso- and metathoraces, and abdomen almost smooth, very sparsely scattered with weak and fine punctures, thinly clothed with pale yellow hairs, though densely so on mesothorax. Abdomen with anal ventrite 2/5 the length of basal width.

Legs long and rather stout; hind femur distinctly swollen in apical 2/5; hind tarsus thin, with basal segment 1.2 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ as shown in Fig. 7. Tergite 8 subparallel-sided in basal half, then arcuate to margin, which is slightly emarginate. Median lobe a little less than 2/5 the length of abdomen, straightly narrowed to apex which is rather broadly rounded, well convex even in apical part, with distinctly thickened extremity of ventral plate which is slightly exposed in dorsal view. Paramere broad, weakly narrowed to subtruncate apex, provided with a few long and medium-sized setae near apex, and short ones on dorsum in apical half.

Female. Head a little narrower than in male, 1.2 times the maximum width of pronotum, with eyes separated above by 1/4 the width of head. Antennae extending to elytral apex at the base of segment 9. Pronotum a little shorter, 1.25 times as long as the maximum width across lateral tubercles. Elytra shorter, 2.5 times as long as the humeral width, 3.15 times as long as pronotum. Abdomen with basal ventrite a little less than a half the length of abdomen, anal ventrite 5/8 the length of the basal width. Legs a little shorter and thinner.

Specimens examined. 1♀ (holotype), Phou Khao Khoay, 1,040 m, Vientiane Prov., Laos, 15–IV–1965, J. A. RONDON leg.; 1♂, Phu Pan, 1,750 m, Ban Saleui, Houaphan Prov., NE. Laos, 28–IV~2–V–2002, M. SATÔ leg.; 1♂, same locality as the preceding, 1,700 m, 12–IV–2004, T. NIISATO leg.; 1 ♀, same locality as the preceding, 1,500–1,800 m, 17–V–2004, T. MIZUSAWA leg.; 1 ♂, near Sapa, Lai Chau Prov., N. Vietnam, 20–V–1995, N. KATSURA leg.; 1 ♀, Jian-Feng Tian-Chi, Hainan Is., S. China, 12–V–1980, collected at light, PU F.-J. leg.; 1 ♀, He-Kong, 80 m alt., Yunnan, SW. China, 5–V–1956, HUANG K.-L. leg.

Distribution. Laos, N. Vietnam, Yunnan and Hainan.

Notes. *Uenobrium laosicum*, the type species of the genus, seems to have less specialized habitus among all three species of the genus. The general habitus of *U. laosicum* reminds us of the ordinary form of the genus *Obrium* because of the relatively short and broad pronotum, and less ample posterior parts of the elytra. This species is externally distinguished from the other two species by such a weaker specialized habitus. Though widely distributed from eastern Indochina to Southwest Southwest China, *U. laosicum* shows no distinct geographical variation and almost perfectly agrees in coloration and structure through all local populations.

The adults of this obriine are usually found from the blossoms of *Castanopsis* trees and come in flight to light trap. According to my experience in northeastern Laos, this species is rarely found from blossoms at a period from late April to late May at a place more than 1,600 m in altitude.

Uenobrium piceorubrum (HAYASHI, 1971), comb. nov.

(Figs. 3, 6 b & 8)

Obrium piceorubrum HAYASHI, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, **18**, p. 5; type locality: Sungkan, Central Taiwan.

Body length 8.2–9.0 mm in ♂ and 8.9 mm in ♀ (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices).

Rather highly specialized species with elongate and uneven pronotum. Colour almost as in *U. laosicum* though always darker generally, with elytra dark reddish brown to brown (slightly yellowish in apical parts according to individuals), tibiae blackish brown to dark reddish brown, though yellowish brown at basal half of fore and basal fourth of mid ones. Fore body in dorsal surface densely haired as in *U. laosicum*, though the hairs are rather short and sparsely arranged.

Male. Head almost as in *U. laosicum*; frons 2.5 times as long as wide, scattered with a few small punctures and pale yellow hairs; clypeus punctured only near base; interspace of eyes 1/4 above or 7/20 below the maximum width of head. Antennae 1.4 times as long as body, extending elytral apices at apical third of segment 8, with scape moderately clavate in apical 2/5, provided with shallow punctures and densely clothed with dense blackish brown hairs, segments 2–4 with dense pale yellow hairs, segment 5 only with a sparse row of pale yellow hairs.

Pronotum narrow, nearly parallel-sided, not divergent to apex, 1.7 times as long as apical or basal width, 1.4 times as long as the maximum width across lateral tubercles, with base nearly a half width of elytral humeri; sides hardly constricted before and behind the triangular lateral tubercles near middle; disc uneven though not so strongly as

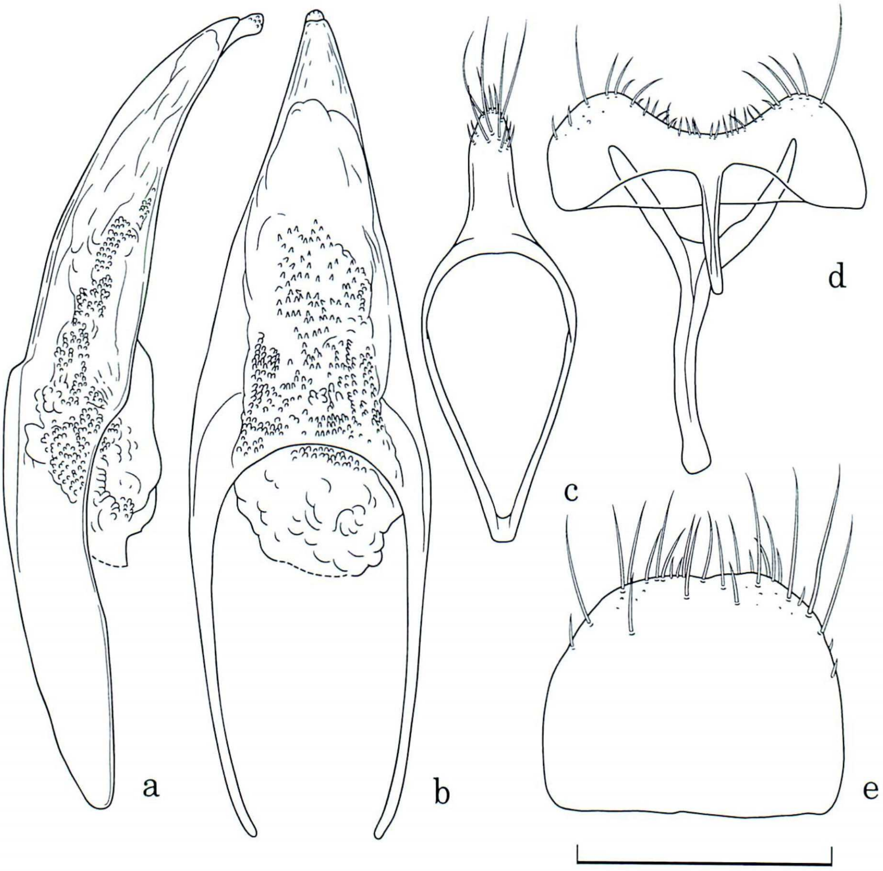


Fig. 8. Male genital organ of *Uenobrium piceorubrum* (HAYASHI, 1971), comb. nov. —— a, Median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto in dorsal view; c, tegmen in dorsal view; d, sternite 8 with spiculum gastrale in ventral view; e, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

in *U. laosicum*, with median tubercle prominent, the anterior and posterior pairs only weakly raised, provided with a few large punctures near middle. Scutellum densely pale pubescent.

Elytra a little less than 2.6 times as long as the humeral width, 3.1 times as long as pronotum, strongly ample in apical 5/11, broadly weakly rounded at each apex; disc densely provided with medium-sized punctures which do not form irregular rows, and become smaller and sparser from apical 3/10 to apex, with rather short pale yellow hairs.

Ventral surface almost as in *U. laosicum*. Abdomen with anal ventrite 2/5 the length of basal width.

Legs slightly longer and thinner than in *U. laosicum*, with hind femur rather weakly swollen in apical 2/5.

Male genital organ as shown in Fig. 8. Tergite 8 almost completely semicircular. Median lobe 2/5 the length of abdomen, straightly and distinctly narrowed to pointed apex which is narrowly truncate, hardly convex throughout, with ventral plate weakly thickened at apex which is slightly exposed in dorsal view. Paramere broad, subparallel-sided in basal 2/3, then bluntly rounded, provided with a few long and medium-sized setae near apex.

Female. Sexual dimorphism the same as in *U. laosicum*. Eyes a little more widely separated above. Antennae 1.25 times as long as body, exceeding elytral apices at middle of segments 10. Abdomen with anal ventrite 3/4 the length of basal width, narrowly truncate at apex.

Specimens examined. 1♂, near Mt. Lala Shan, Taoyuan Hsien, N. Taiwan, 3–V–1978, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1♀, Mt. Lala Shan, 21~24–V–1980, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 1♀, Shenmu, Hwalien Hsien, C. Taiwan, 20–VI–1987, S. TSUN leg.; 1♂, almost the same as for the preceding but on 15–VI–1988.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Notes. This is the most specialized species of the three known members of the genus in having the narrow elongate pronotum and the distinctly ample posterior parts of elytra. It has closer relationship to *U. takeshitai* than to *U. laosicum*, and is barely discriminated from the former species of the Ryukyus by the darker coloration, the shape of pubescent pronotum and the conformation of male genital organ.

The adults of *U. piceorubrum* are rather rarely found from the blossoms and at light on the higher mountain ranges of Taiwan.

Uenobrium takeshitai (NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994), comb. nov.

(Figs. 4, 6 c & 9)

Obrium takeshitai NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994, Elytra, Tokyo, **22**, p. 350, fig. 1; type locality: Nakamagawa Rindô, Iriomote-jima Is., Yaeyama Isls.

Body length 6.9–7.2 mm in ♂ and 7.0–8.6 mm in ♀ (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices).

Intermediate between the preceding two species, but no doubt closer in relationship to *U. piceorubrum*. Colour pattern almost as in *U. piceorubrum* though always paler in general, with fore body reddish brown to light dark reddish brown, elytra yellowish brown to light yellowish brown, antennal segments 2–5 (or–6), basal parts of fore and mid tibiae, and all tarsi pale yellow. Fore body in dorsal surface densely haired though the hairs are shortest and sparsest among the three species.

Male. Head almost as in *U. piceorubrum*; frons 2.2 times as long as wide, scattered with a few small punctures and pale yellow hairs; clypeus scattered with small punctures and pale hairs mostly on base and at sides; occiput only weakly raised; interspace of eyes 1/5 on dorsum and 2/5 on venter the maximum width of head. Antennae 1.35 times as long as body, exceeding elytral apices at apex of segment 8, with scape rather weakly clavate in apical 2/5, provided with shallow medium-sized punctures in

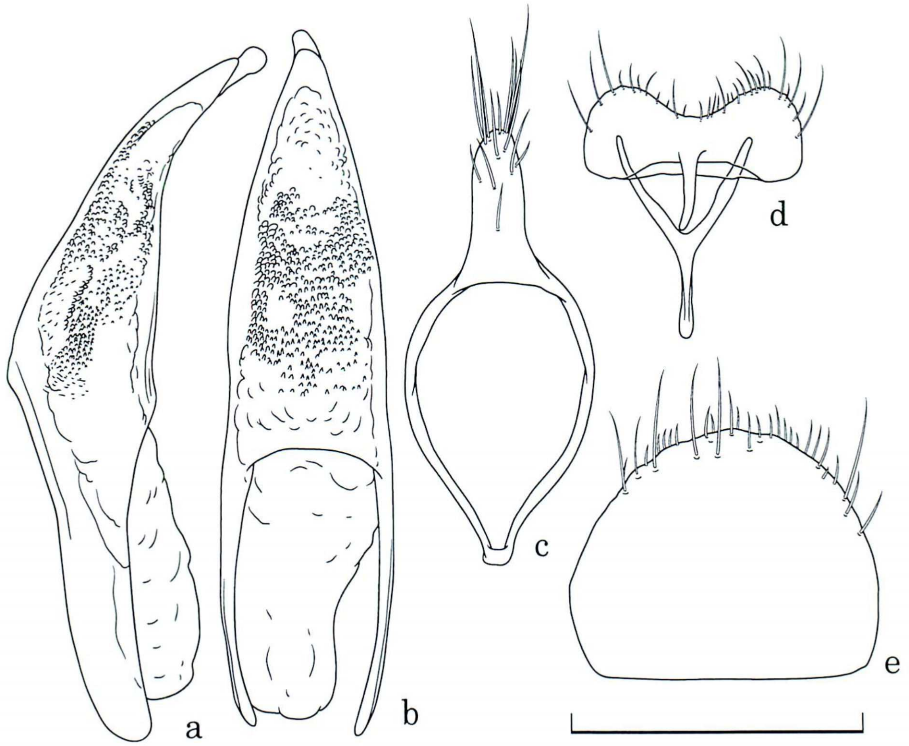


Fig. 9. Male genital organ of *Uenobrium takeshitai* (NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994), comb. nov. —— a, Median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto in dorsal view; c, tegmen in dorsal view; d, sternite 8 with spiculum gastrale in ventral view; e, tergite 8 in dorsal view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

irregular rows, densely clothed with pale yellow hairs, and partly with blackish brown ones near apex, segments 2–4 with dense pale yellow hairs, segment 5 only with a very sparse row of pale hairs.

Pronotum almost as in *U. piceorubrum* though not so narrow, 1.50–1.65 times as long as apical or basal width, 1.3 times as long as the maximum width across lateral tubercles, with base nearly 2/5 the width of elytral humeri; sides hardly constricted before and behind lateral tubercles which are only obtusely rounded; disc slightly uneven, with five swellings weak except for somewhat conspicuous median one, the intervening areas hardly depressed, provided with a few large punctures near middle. Scutellum as in *U. piceorubrum*.

Elytra almost as in *U. piceorubrum*, though not so strongly ample posteriad, nearly 2.6 times as long as the humeral width, 3.3 times as long as pronotum.

Ventral surface almost as in *U. piceorubrum*.

Legs almost as in *U. piceorubrum* though slightly thinner.

Male genital organ as shown in Fig. 9. Tergite 8 almost semicircular. Median lobe

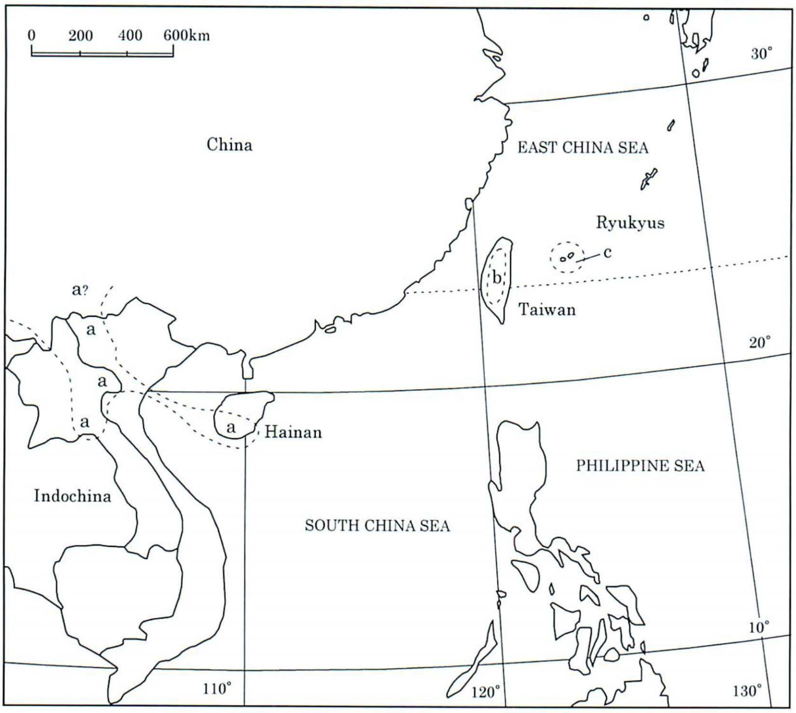


Fig. 10. Distribution of *Uenobrium* species. —— a, *U. laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov.; b, *U. piceorubrum* (HAYASHI, 1971), comb. nov.; c, *U. takeshitai* (NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994), comb. nov.

9/20 the length of abdomen, arcuately narrowed to bluntly pointed apex, well convex near base, then arcuate and more or less depressed in apical 2/3, with ventral plate weakly thickened at apex which is slightly turned to the left and exposed in dorsal view. Paramere elongate lingulate, provided with long to very long setae near apex, and a few long ones on dorsum.

Female. Sexual dimorphism according well with that of the other two species. Eyes a little more widely separated above. Antennae about 1.2 times as long as body, exceeding elytral apices at apex of segments 9. Abdomen with anal ventrite rounded triangular, 3/5 the length of basal width, slightly emarginate at truncate apex.

Specimens examined. 2♂♂, 4♀♀ (holotype, allotype & 4 paratypes), Nakamagawa Rindô, Iriomote-jima Is., Yaeyama Isls., SW. Japan, emerged out from the host in III–1991, Y. TAKESHITA leg.; 1♀, Shiramizu, Ishigaki-jima Is., Yaeyama Isls., emerged out from the host on 30–IV–1995, H. NISHINO leg.

Distribution. S. Ryukyus (Iriomote-jima Is. and Ishigaki-jima Is.), SW. Japan.

Host plants. *Distylium racemosum* SIEB. & ZUCC. (Hamamelidaceae) by NIISATO and OHMOTO (1994); *Ternsteroemia japonica* THUNB.? (Theaceae) by HOSOKAWA

(1999). The larvae feed on the inside of bark of dead host plant.

Notes. This species was firstly discovered from Iriomote-jima Is. of the Sakishima Isls. of Southwest Japan (NIISATO & OHMOTO, 1994). After that, NIISATO (1996) added Ishigaki-jima Is. of the same island group as a new locality, and KAWADA (1998) reported the adult record in field of the same island. Besides, HOSOKAWA (1999) gave ecological information of this species including the immature stage and the adult behavior. According to the above observation mostly by HOSOKAWA (1999) and KAWADA (1998), the adults of this species appear in such winter season as early January to mid February, and come flying to light. The larvae feed on the inside of bark of dead branches of the host. A single generation almost always spends one year or occasionally two years.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO for his continuous guidance. I am deeply indebted to the following entomologists for offering the specimens used in this study: Drs. Masataka SATÔ, G. Allen SAMUELSON and Nobuo OHBAYASHI, Messers. Takao ARAI, Michiaki HASEGAWA, Toshio KOBAYASHI, Hiroshi MAKIHARA, Takashi MIZUSAWA, Tokuzo OHMOTO and the late Santai TSUN.

要　約

新里達也：メダカアメイロカミキリ属とその構成種．—— リュウキュウメダカアメイロカミキリおよび近縁の2種は，じゅうらいムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属*Obrium*の一員として扱われてきたが，密に被毛された細長い前胸背板や特別の構造物をもたない雌の腹部腹板などの特徴から，独立の属とすべきであることが，NIISATO & OHMOTO (1994) により指摘されていた．本論文では，これら近縁種群に対して，*Obrium laosicum*を基準種に新属メダカアメイロカミキリ属*Uenobrium*を創設するとともに，属の構成種3種についても新たな視点から再記載を行った．このメダカアメイロカミキリ属既知3種と分布域は次のとおりである．

1) *U. laosicum* (GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970), comb. nov.；インドシナ東部，云南，海南．

2) *U. piceorubrum* (HAYASHI, 1971), comb. nov.；台湾．

3) *U . takeshitai* (NIISATO et OHMOTO, 1994), comb. nov.；琉球（石垣島，西表島）．

メダカアメイロカミキリ属はいくつかの固有派生形質をもつが，基本的な体構造からみればムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属に近縁であることに疑いはない．いっぽう，ムナミゾアメイロカミキリ属は多様な形態をもつ60種以上の構成種が知られるなか，系統の解析は精査されておらず，少なくとも現状では多系統群といわざるをえない．本論文で創設したメダカアメイロカミキリ属は，そのような系統のなかでもとりわけ表現形質の特殊化が進んだ一群なのだろう．

References

CHOU, W.-I, 2004. Illustrated Book of Taiwanese Longicorn-Beetles. 408 pp. Owl Press, Taipei.

GAHAN, C. J., 1894. A list of the longicorn Coleoptera collected by Signor FEA in Burma and the adjoining regions with description of the new genera and species. *Annli. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova*, **34**: 1–104, 1 pl.

Gahan, C. J., 1906. Coleoptera. — Vol. I. (Cerambycidae). *In*: *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma*. xviii+329 pp. Tayler & Francis, London.

Gressitt, J. L., & J. A. Rondon, 1970. Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prioninae, Philinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). *Pacif. Ins. Mon.*, **24**: 1–314.

Hayashi, M., 1971. Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its adjacent regions, XVIII (Col.). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **18**: 1–18.

Hosokawa, K., 1999. Ecological notes on *Obrium takeshitai* Niisato and Ohmoto 1994. *Nat. & Ins., Tokyo*, **34**(7): 24–26. (In Japanese.)

Kawada, K., 1998. Collecting record of *Obrium takeshitai*. *Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo*, (324): 40. (In Japanese.)

Mulsant, E., 1849. Longicornes. Hist. nat. Coleopt. France, pp. 1–304.

Niisato, T., 1996. *Obrium takeshitai* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae), the first recorded from Ishigaki-jima of the Yaeyama Islands. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **24**: 96.

——— & T. Ohmoto, 1994. A new obriine species (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) discovered from Iriomote-jima of the Ryukyu Islands. *Ibid.*, **22**: 349–352.

——— & F.-J. Pu, 1998. Occurrence of *Obrium laosicum* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) in South China. *Ibid.*, **26**: 378.

Ohbayashi, K., 1959. New Cerambycidae from Japan. (5). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **10**: 1–3.

Vinson, J., 1961. The obriine beetles of the Mascarene Island (Col. Cerambycidae). *Mauritius Ins. Bull.*, **5**: 225–268.

Elytra, Tokyo, **34** (1): 221–222, May 20, 2006

A New *Chlorophorus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Muko-jima Island of the Ogasawara Islands

Tatsuya Niisato[1] and Haruki Karube[2]

[1] Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Yarai-chô 126, Shinjuku, Tokyo, 162–0805 Japan
[2] Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, 499, Iryuda, Odawara,
Kanagawa, 250–0031 Japan

In this short report, we will describe a new *Chlorophorus* species from Muko-jima Island of the Ogasawara Islands. The new species was erroneously recorded as *C. kusamai* M. Satô by misidentification (Niisato & Karube, 2000, 2002), and was recognized as an undescribed species by recent examination of the holotype. The difference between *C. kusamai* and the new species will be reviewed in detail in the next issue of the present journal.

We wish to express our hearty thanks to Drs. Masataka Satô, Nobuo Ohbayashi and